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ng to blend with it the cause of reform, and the abolition of the inquisition, and all the other abuses of the old government.

English aid may not probably much longer retard the re union of Sicily with Naples. To prevent the fall of this branch of the house of Bourbon, the philanthropist can feel little interest, when he recollects the horrid barbarities practised by them a few years ago, when they vainly hoped they had regained their former power. The acts of cruelty then practised, sanctioned by the presence of a British fleet, were seldom equalled in the annals of civilized war, and with some other events of a similar nature, which have marked the last twenty years, raise strong doubts, as to allowing to this age the claim for civilization and refinement of which it boasts. The excesses of the French revolution are deservedly stigmatized, and are entitled to merited execration; but the acts of regular governments, are in many instances not less the objects of honest indignation and virtuous reprobation. In the page of impartial history both will descend with marked disapprobation to posterity, and show that Voltaire's allegory of the monkey and the tyger is not alone descriptive of French manners. Other nations must come in for their share of the unhappy mixture of frivolity and cruelty so deservedly lashed under this simile. This age produces a strange anomaly of civilization and barbarism.

Revolutionary movements are again apparent in some parts of South America, and the Caraccas make an effort for emancipation. Miranda has been for a long time sowing the seeds of revolution in his native country. Whether the inhabitants possess the energy, the perseverance, the coolness, the self denial, the willingness to bear privations, the fortitude, the courage, in short the virtues necessary to insure success to revolutions, is still problematical. Doubts arise and tend to moderate the cherishing of any very sanguine hopes. If they really possess sufficient powers of endurance within themselves, there is a danger of their plans being thwarted, by one or both of the belligerents of Europe, affecting as in the case of Spain and

Portugal to afford relief, but in reality seeking only selfishly to draw profit to themselves, and practising on the credulity of those who trust them. If the flame of revolution spreads to La Plata and Peru, the events at Buenos Ayres, will not tend to inspire confidence in the British name.

The old court of Portugal in their residence in Brazil do not appear to have gained wisdom by their misfortunes or transportation across the ocean. The same cabals, the same petty squabbles of a court, that hated to liberty, and a total ignorance of the true principles of trade, equally stamp their proceedings with folly, in their change of situation as characterized them in Portugal. The inhabitants of a court do not readily learn to profit by experience. They are too often only fit for the hospital of incurables, the mighty *Lazar house* which contains that great class of mankind who refuse all instruction.

India presents no subject of pleasing contemplation to the sagacious politician, who looks beyond the present moment. A discontented army, active and vigilant hordes waiting for an opportunity of annoyance fill up the back ground in India, while at home, a bankrupt company borrowing money to pay a high dividend, and by an appearance of fictitious wealth, adding to the general delusion as to the prosperity of the country at large, alarm and terrify the calm observers of passing events, who "from the loop holes of retreat," view the present shifting scenes, and give warning of approaching danger. But they like Cassandra have too generally the fate of being mocked for their pains, and giving their warnings in vain.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

As descriptive of the Policy of the American Government in the present crisis, when they are assailed by the hostilities of the rival Powers of France and England, and their Counsels enfeebled by want of unanimity at home, and as illustrative of the State of Parties with them, which produces such a vacillation in their public acts, we present our Readers with the following

Addresses of the General Republican Committee of New York, in behalf, and by order of their constituents, to James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, the Pie-

sident and late Presidents of the United States, with their respective answers.

TO JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Esteemed and respected Sir,

YOUR republican fellow citizens of the city and county of New-York, at a general meeting, directed us to address you, to express the high confidence which they repose in your talents and integrity, and their full determination to support the rights and government of our country.

Your election, sir, to the chief magistracy of the union, was an event which afforded us the greatest satisfaction. Your ancient and uninterrupted friendship with Mr. Jefferson, the experience which you have obtained in a long course of public life, together with the integrity, ability and usefulness, with which you have filled many of the most important stations in society, are valuable pledges to your country of the patriotism, discernment and firmness with which the government will be administered.

We rejoice the more in your well-merited elevation, because in manifesting the attachment of the people to republican principles, and to those practical rules of election which are so essential to the preservation of order, we have acquired an additional valuable proof of the practicability of the representative system.

The dispensations of divine Providence, and the voice of your country, have chosen you to preside in a most interesting situation of affairs. To your wisdom, and to that of congress, we cheerfully submit the nature and character of the measures to be adopted. Conscious that these only properly belong to the regularly constituted authorities, we are happy to add, that, in the present instance, the dictates of duty are united with the voice of affection.

We cannot but entertain a proper sense of the aggravated and long continued injuries which our country has sustained from the principal belligerent nations of Europe. Attached to peace, while peace can be maintained with honour, but still more ardently devoted to the essential rights of the United States, while we should deplore the necessity of resorting to more vigorous measures, we should become consoled by the reflection that patriotism and justice produced them.

In stating the full confidence which our republican fellow citizens repose in you, and in the majority of our national representatives, we are also happy to express a full determination to support the freedom and interests of our country, and the measures of its government, in war, and peace, "with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

That your administration may be pleasing and satisfactory to yourself, as well as prosperous to the American people, and that your name may descend to posterity, united with those of Washington and Jefferson, are among the first and most fervent of our wishes.

We are, sir, with affection and esteem, your republican fellow citizens.

ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, CHAIRMAN,
JUDAH HAMMOND SECRETARY,
of the general republican committee of New-York.

Montpelier, Sept. 24, 1809.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of the 16th inst. covering an address, by the general republican committee of New-York, having been duly received, I now enclose an answer, with a tender to you of my respects and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON.
ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, CHAIRMAN,
JUDAH HAMMOND, SECRETARY,
General republican committee of New-York.

TO THE GENERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

I have received, fellow citizens, your address bearing date the fifteenth inst. with a due sense of the kind sentiments it expresses, and of the favourable light in which it views my advancement to the executive trust, and the several considerations which led to it.

In proportion as the present situation of our country is interesting, it is consoling to find the conviction becoming universal, that the difficulties rendering it so, have resulted from the accumulated wrongs committed by the principal belligerent nations, in spite of the justice and forbearance of the United States, which ought to have averted them, and that the only remedy is to be found in a firm and patriotic support of the measures devised and pursued by the constituted authorities.

The pledge and example of this duty, presented in your address, is entitled to the highest praise. Devoutly praying that a sympathy and emulation every where, may, under the divine blessing, have the happy effect of preserving to our country the advantages of peace, without relinquishing its rights or its honour, I tender to you and to those whose sentiments you have conveyed my cordial respects, and my best wishes.

Sept. 24, 1809. JAMES MADISON.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Late President of the United States.

RESPECTED AND ESTEEMED SIR,

The Republican citizens of the city and county of New-York, by their resolution, unanimously passed at a general

meeting, determined to signify to you the high sense which they entertain of your virtues, talents, and valuable services to our beloved country, together with their full approbation of the measures pursued during your administration. By the same resolution they have rendered us the organ to communicate their sentiments to you.

In complying with this pleasing request we also think it our duty to state, that we speak our own opinions and feelings, as well as those of our fellow republicans at large. You, sir, live in our affections, and in retirement attract the same, and if possible even superior emotions of gratitude to those which were cherished while you presided over the affairs of the union.

Your early and eminent exertions in support of American independence, and your unvarying attachment to the civil liberties of your fellow citizens, entitle you to their affections and esteem. And though we cannot but deplore that the errors and the prejudices of party have too frequently excited unmerited attacks, we are sensible that a consciousness of rectitude, together with the approbation and support of *republicans* must have afforded an estimable consolation.

We reluctantly parted with you as president. In the difficult situation of our country it was honestly wished to continue the aid of your wisdom, experience, and tried integrity. We felt towards you the affection of a child to a parent, and the moment of political separation was painful in the extreme. Your reasons nevertheless convinced us of the propriety of your retirement, and the election of *your friend* as a successor produced at this moment our greatest consolation. In the infancy of our government, we perceive it to have been proper, that worthy and disinterested examples should be presented, and that to prevent hereditary establishments, *our best men should avoid a perpetuity of power.*

The more we reflect upon the measures of your administration, especially those, which have been adopted towards the principal belligerent powers, the more fully we discover and understand the purity of motive and sound policy which produced them, and we principally regret, that *any domestic opposition* should have been made to the just regulation of a lawful government, not only intended but judiciously adapted, to preserve a state of peace, and to maintain the most inestimable rights of our nation.

Divine Providence has destined our existence to an extraordinary and interesting state of human affairs. The most *spectatorial* observer must perceive himself surrounded by vast and astonishing

spectacles. Ambition is no longer sated with the conquest of a kingdom or a province, but regardless of the means it aspires to the dominion of universal empire—In such a situation it was not to be expected that we should entirely escape those agitations, which convulsed the nations with whom we had established continual habits of intercourse. Our relations towards the great Belligerents, were too important to each to be beheld by the others without an eye of jealousy. To this consideration we must in a great measure attribute those repeated acts of aggression, which have been perpetrated with different degrees of violence, but without intermission. To keep aloof from these prodigious contests, to cultivate our own resources, and to enable our country to profit by its favoured situation, until its neutral and progressive growth should render it invulnerable to foreign attack, appears to have been the great design of your wise and salutary administration. Many of our countrymen, who have opposed the measures of government, or withheld from them a firm support, may live to regret that intimation which prompted them to violate our laws, and by presenting an appearance of our domestic weakness, encourage a continuance of those injuries, which might otherwise have been restrained.

We believe, sir, that the embargo and non-intercourse acts were impartial in their character, devised from the purest of intentions, and wise in their operation. They furnished an opportunity to collect our floating property from abroad. They prevented inconsiderate men, from placing their merchandize within the reach of inevitable capture. They recalled our mariners, from scenes of insult and imprisonment to the bosom of their native country. They evinced to the warring world, that the United States, however pacific in disposition were incapable of submitting to every extremity of injustice. They afforded our own government time to consult the opinions and wishes of the nation, before it consented to engage in more rigorous and decisive measures. They were calculated to withhold; and had they not been evaded, would have effectually withheld from foreign aggressors, those supplies, which were necessary to the perpetuance of their own power, appealing to their own interests, to restore the free exercise of those rights which their pride and passions and injustice had violated.

With deference to the better judgment of those whose experience and superior means of information have enabled them to form a more correct opinion, we believe that the truly independent situation of the United States and the power

which we possess to withhold from hostile foreigners, supplies of many articles of the first necessity, is a valuable weapon in our hands. And although a suspension of intercourse must produce its inconveniences, they are incomparably less than those which result from incessant insult and capture. Patriotism should endure these temporary privations with fortitude, and we have abundant reason to be thankful to beneficent Providence, for having placed our lot in an extensive fertile territory, so abundant in the production of every essential comfort as to preclude the possibility of real distress. We exceedingly regret that untoward circumstances, and an improvident opposition have prevented the effects of this rational and obvious system, from being fully ascertained.

The desolating calamities inseparable from war, its innumerable distresses, its pernicious effects upon the manners and morals of society and the dangers with which it assails the duration of free governments, are powerful dissuaves against the entering into such a state without the utmost provocation, and most direful necessity. With regard to ourselves, a warlike disposition would entail upon us the most permanently injurious consequences; we should be enlisted in all the intricacies of European connections and alliances; we should be alternately menaced and entreated, coerced and courted, driven or seduced, to destroy our general safety and forfeit our national character of justice, and become habitually enlisted as a standing party in the distant contests of the old world. And we farther sir, believe, that when the injurious system of warfare is once adopted, it is beyond the limits of human sagacity to foretel its ultimate consequences.

But attached as we are to the continuance of peace, and adverse to any European connection, a pacific disposition, or any apprehension of danger, would neither occasion timidity, nor produce the most distant consent to abandon the neutral and national rights of our beloved country. The spirit of the revolution is unextinguished; we shall emulate the virtue and vigour of our forefathers and maintain at every hazard, the liberties, union, and constitution of the United States, together with the government of their general choice.

That you, sir, in your chosen retirement, in the bosom of your family connections, and in the midst of affectionate friends, may enjoy many years of happiness, and that the sweets of domestic tranquillity may be united to the pleasure of beholding the prosperity of your country,

and the triumph of those principles of civil liberty, in the defence of which your active days have been so beneficially employed, are the sincere and fervent wishes of your friends and fellow citizens.

By the general republican committee of the city and county of New-York,

ABM. BLOODGOOD, CHAIRMAN,
JUDAH HAMMOND, SECRETARY.

Monticello, Sept. 30, 1809.

GENTLEMEN,

The very friendly sentiments which my republican fellow citizens of the city and county of New-York, have been pleased to express, through yourselves as their organ, are highly grateful to me, and command my sincere thanks: and their approbation of the measures pursued, while I was intrusted with the administration of their affairs, strengthens my hope that they were favourable to the public prosperity. For any efforts which may have been committed, the indigent will find some apology in the difficulties resulting from the extraordinary state of human affairs, and the astonishing spectacles these have presented. A world in arms, and trampling on all those moral principles which have heretofore been deemed sacred in the intercourse between nations, could not suffer us to remain insensible of all agitation. During such a course of lawless violence it was certainly wise to withdraw ourselves from all intercourse with the belligerent nations, to avoid the desolating calamities inseparable from war, its pernicious effects on manners, and morals, and the dangers it threatens to free governments; and to cultivate our own resources until our natural and progressive growth should leave us nothing to fear from foreign enterprize. That the benefits derived from these measures were lessened by an opposition of the most ominous character, and that the continuance of injury was encouraged by the appearance of domestic weakness which that presented, will doubtless be a subject of deep, and durable regret to such of our well intentioned citizens as participate in it, under mistaken confidence in men who had other views than the good of their own country. Should foreign nations, however, deceived by this appearance of division and weakness, render it necessary to vindicate by arms the injuries to our country, I believe with you that the spirit of the revolution is unextinguished, and that the cultivators of peace, will again, as on that occasion, be transformed at once into a nation of warriors, who will leave us nothing to fear for the natural and national rights of our country.

Your approbation of the reasons which

induced me to retire from the honourable station in which my fellow citizens had placed me, is a proof of your devotion to the *true principles of our constitution*. These are wisely opposed to a *perpetuation of power, and to every practice which may lead to hereditary establishments*—and certain I am, that any services which I could have rendered, will be more than supplied by the wisdom and virtues of my successor.

I am very thankful for the kind wishes you express for my personal happiness. It will always be intimately connected with the prosperity of our country, of which I sincerely pray that my fellow citizens of the city and county of New-York, may have their full participation.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Messrs. Elodrood & Hummold.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE MONDAY, JUNE 11.

Extract from the answer of the house of representatives to the governor's speech.

"In advertising with your excellency to the convulsed state of Europe, the mind involuntarily shudders at the afflicting spectacle. A war exterminating in its nature, extends its ravages, and what will be its final catastrophe is known only to that Being who maketh darkness his pavilion. In the wide range of its desolation, inauspicious events have resulted to the best interests of this country. England and France, without any pretext or complaint in relation to our conduct, on the professed

principle of annoying each other, have wantonly introduced a system equally repugnant to the usages of nations, the immunities of neutrals, and the dictates of justice. In both nations we perceived the same spirit, modified to purposes that will comport with the actual situation of each. England, on the one hand, in the insatiable spirit of commercial monopoly, has interfered with some of the most beneficial branches of our commerce, in order to afford her own a more extensive expansion. On the other, the ruler of France, with an ambition as inordinate, as his mind is vigorous and capacious, in his favourite scheme of bearing upon the commerce of England, has violated the sanctity of neutral rights, and the obligations of positive compact. The one with the mastery of the ocean, and the other with the dominion of the Continent, have waged war upon our dearest interests, and produced incalculable private distress, and public embarrassment. For either of them there is no apology, no excuse, which, in the moment of returning reason and candour, justice would not blush to own. Instead of being benefactors to mankind, instead of promoting the prosperity of nations, and extending the circle of human happiness, the destructive consequences of their conduct are felt in every quarter of the globe. This house ardently desires, that this state of things may be changed. And although expectation is almost destroyed, yet we cannot forbear to hope that these nations will return to a sense of justice and of duty, that they will give to this country a free enjoyment of those blessings which are her rights, and of which in a moment of lawless oppression, she has been unjustly deprived. In any event, we feel confident that under the auspices of those whom the people have selected as the depositories of their power, cemented by union and harmony, and with the benignant interposition of that Providence which has heretofore been "the stability of our times, and the strength of our salvation," the destinies of this republic will rise superior to existing difficulties, and be more firmly fixed in the affections of our citizens, and the respect of mankind."

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

Wishing to make this Department of the Magazine more full, and more generally interesting than it has hitherto been, the Proprietors earnestly solicit communications properly authenticated. They will be more particularly acceptable which describe the progress of local improvements, the establishments of schools, or plans for bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor.

School for the Children of the Poor.

It is pleasing to record acts of benevolence and institutions to promote the benefits of education. Two young men, John Crossley and Thomas Cupples have most benevolently devoted two hours in the morning, and as much of the evening in each day to the education of a number of poor boys in the town of Lisham. They have adopted the plans of Bell and Lancaster, and instruct about seventy boys after the manner introduced by them. The boys are taught in classes from lessons posted upon the walls, and they write on sand laid smoothly on a board fitted for the purpose, previously to using slates in their future progress. Much of the expense of schools on the usual plan, in books, paper, quills, &c. is thus saved. The labour of teaching, which they undertake themselves, is facilitated by the assistance of

monitors chosen from the children, who while they instruct others are also benefited in their turn. A record of the merits and demerits is kept, and once a week the deserving are rewarded by some small premium, and those who are marked in the black book are tried by a jury of their peers, chosen from the other children, and receive punishment according to their misdeeds. It is observed that even during the short time which has elapsed since the opening of the school, the morals of the boys have been considerably improved by a steady execution of this system.

Account of a School of Industry for Girls.

The very great importance of education to the poor, induces a correspondent to give the following account of a school for the education of poor children, established by a lady in Baltimore. The school was establish-